RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, RURAL ART, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, MARKETS AND NEWS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR! "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XII. NO. 24.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 596.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsectarian in politics, Party, Doctrinal and Testing of Contests, and Moral and beneficial in appearance. Its Collective Genius has proved a Welcome Visitor to the Fireside of the Agriculturist and supporter of Science to assist the Reader in correctly Reports Items as all the important Practical, Scientific and Literary Intelligence connected with the business of Home—serves a seriously advocate. As a Family Journal, in the Sentiments, Instruction and Amusement—what is considered that it will be safely taken to the Reader and Family Circle. Its Columns are devoted to Rural Affairs, Horticulture, Agriculture, Domestic, Home, Rural, Literary and News Matter, interwoven with appropriate and beautiful Engravings that we other Journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by D. D. T. MOORE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Northern District of New York.

The one object in publishing this paper is to secure to the reader every thing valuable and timely pertaining to rural life, and present it in the most attractive form. Any and every interest in all theories, and testing, to any doubt, by conducting with original articles or illustrations, as Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL.

ABOUT WOOL.

PROSPECTS WHICH PERTAINING FOR MARKET, &c.

The Wool Clip of 1861 is nearly ready for market, and there is probably nothing among growers so to the prospects. The opinion generally prevails that wool must rule very low this season, and in fact we cannot controvert so doubtful and unsatisfactory. Though this opinion is founded upon the issues of declare, the war, the withdrawal, and extensive depressed state of trade and manufactures—the fact stated mentioned for the past two months, we think there are some indications that the market will open at better prices than have been imagined, sufficient at the season advances. Recent conversation with dealers proves that they are quite guarded than a month ago—that, though they think prices must rule low on the start, time passed with but very few prospects on and there will be an advance, especially on assess and medium wools, during the coming twelve months.

Though manufacturing has been temporarily depressed, we believe operations must ere long be resumed to supply the ordinary needs of the country, and the extra demand for soldiers' clothing. And hopeful as we may think the supplies such admirable clothing as has been provided for some of our volunteer regiments is to be removed, and supplied to others with impunity will be somewhere. The fitting cotton staff made of factory rags and waste, will not be endured—for both soldiers and people insist that all troops shall be well clothed—and the result will be a large demand for woolen goods, whether for those who have volunteered to defend our flag and preserve the Union. We will give employment to many manufacturers, and cause an increased demand for a good supply—so much indeed that we should not be surprised if coarse and medium wools were soon worth as much as fine sections. Fine wool must rule lower, compared with last season—probably ten cents.

Approximate wool dealer with which we corresponded a few days ago, writes us correspondingly of the prospects, and disparagingly of wool growers—feeling particularly upon their carelessness (as they do and unfounded) in preparing wool for market. As one reason for his opinion that prices must rule exceedingly low, (long low to twenty cents less than last season,) he mentioned the manner in which our volunteers were being clothed, and cited the fact that this course had been sent to Europe for large quantities of the same cloth suitable for clothing—from which we think that argument will not hold good—for if there is any particular in the people, and honesty among them to uphold shirking, the supplying of warm and sturdy clothing to soldiers is about finished. It is now nearly and strongly condemned on all hands to be continued with impunity. Aside from the disparaging remarks of the gentleman mentioned and drawing our inferences that a few contractors may make fortunes—it is the most unfitted to the best interests of the country, *and will not be permitted.*

Few dealers with whom we have more recently discussed the matter of prospects and prices entertain more our own views. Talking with each separately, we obtained from them in substance the probable prices of the different grades of wool sold in this market. In a few cases they expressed the opinion that there was no reason why wool should rule more than six to ten cents less than last season (six for coarse and medium, and ten for fine)—because, saying that there would be a much greater difference; yet, in subsequently giving us the figures, he came near our computation prices for coarse grades. He named 22 to 25 cents for the same quality that sold last season at 35 to 75, but the grade there would be more than ten cents difference in fine wool. In his opinion, prices could advance, however, for the coming year, and he was so confident of this that *if he had* $100,000 *to spare, he would invest it in wool.* We think this was a candid opinion, and though somewhat privately expressed, we visible no conclusion in making it public. The other dealers—by any careful and honest observation—were less sanguine as to the future. He admitted that much coarse and medium wool would be required to supply existing needs, and the extra demand for soldiers' clothing, being said first that shoddy, etc., would not be required by those in authority,—yet argued that the supply of wool on hand, the scarcity of money, and depression of trade and manufactures, would cause the market to be depressed, as purchasers must be few on the ground, offering little competition. His estimate for coarse grades was a trifle lower than those above given—while he thought wool would rule in extra low and fine sections.

We have thus briefly given the views and figures of dealers, in order that our wool-growing friends may be enabled to compare notes with them. Of course the most honorable manufacturers and dealers wish to purchase the staple to the best advantage, and will offer fairly when they can procure it to suit them, etc., at seasons for non-sales and low prices. They will also be willing to pay more for the new staff which is considered quite favorable in several sections. Washing and picking will be done to large amount of woolen goods which were imported into the country before the tariff went into operation will soon be exhausted, when prices must advance. Our last Wool Circular from Europe (issued by ADAM GARDNER, Wool Broker, Liverpool,) has this significant item:—"Since the alterations of the American tariff, large quantities of goods have been sent to the United States, which the current the manufacturers expected to find a ready market, consequently the stocks are now in the hands of the importers, who are waiting for the home trade to open, and will then sell their goods as quickly as possible, without regard to cost." The same Circular says:—"From the time the general fine weather set in, the manufacturers have been very busily employed so as to be better maintained than was expected at the commencement of the present year, and the stocks, which began on the 1st January and close with the 30th June, will be found very low, while the product is certainly favorable for an active business. Altogether, our own impression is that prices will, this season, for fine sorts mostly, rank from six to ten cents per lb. less than last, while for coarse sorts there is no fear of any decline, but we think good wool ought to reach them in a few months." The statements of our letter, it is to us, more than possible that money will soon be forthcoming from heavy dealers and manufacturers, ready to advance in prices. Hence we are moved to advise wool growers to take things calmly, and not be anxious to dispose of the present clip at once, unless their circumstances render it necessary.

ABOUT WOOL AGAIN.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin and *Wool Market* was discussed somewhat in the Rural of the 1st inst., but we quote a little more from the latter, because we think our readers are aware, most of the wool through the country has been purchased by agents of manufacturers and large dealers. These agents receive a compliment of a certain per cent. on all the wool purchased, and are usually instructed to get up a lot at an average stipulated price for each section. Thus, in the Western Reserve they are known to us as Western New York wool, Ohio wool, Michigan wool, &c., according to having a particular section. The buyer, who works for a commission, rarely discriminates between good and bad, as he wishes to get a lot between

pasture, we ordinarily see from fifteen to twenty species of grass or finer plants growing in social profusion, and often many more species. If the soil be very poor, as a rule, but few, or a limited number of herbage trees or these varieties will suffice; but on good soils a larger number will be found to be the more profitable.

"Especially is this the case where the land is to be left in grass for some years, and eventually to be pastured, as is often done in New England; for it is then desirable to have grasses that reach maturity at different times, as a constant succession of good feed throughout the season. Any thing that more surely or readily kills it will insure that there is no scrub of brakes. It is very much as in the case of a perfect spring or summer; which some one of the seasons does not seem to be perfection, if we accept the words of Hamlet, and even this brings up a hundred questions that seem needless intricacies. For good soils, rather on low species of the grasses, as one or eight of the timothies, and one or more of the red herbage plants, we'd probably be found to be profitable."

HEADS AND HANDS.

More has been sung and said about the pleasures of farming, and all very justly, for there is no occupation so delightful, more favorable to contentment, than that of the farmer, when he prunes or vaccinates and weeding to both body and mind. It is true, but since the last scourge, that the brethren of the farmer are mostly those of his own making. As a general rule, we may say that people with big heads are too little with the head, and thought half Christian which we would put hardly know how to avoid. Farmers employ too little help, work too hard themselves, and so encouragement have little time to think or to appreciate the labors of others, to see that every motion is well directed, and that at the right time. Hence, provision has a less value everywhere, and usually at living prices, and labor can be had at moderate cost. Still, the habits formed in early years are not easily overcome—they rule the man, and he continues to work, work, from early dawn to late eve, and never seems to realize that the proper use of his brains and hands may be more efficient in the management of his large farm and numerous herds, than the time he can do with his hands. FRANCIS THORNE, said that

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive,"

and this may be true with a proper latitude of interpretation, and a farmer can steer the business of his farm quite better than by driving team or oxen; and he may get a better "hold" upon prosperity than by holding the lines handles. Enough of this. It should be able and ready to do when occasion requires, a worker does not need to be told to do twelve hours a day in driving the jack-plane, but even his brain is brought to the general supervising influence of his business. The same does not use up the muscles of the arms, and the mind may be at office use do as well and perhaps better. But a worse than this thought is the said that the eye of the master will accomplish more than his hands.

The farmer, with a large farm, cannot afford to labor all day, and every day, in plowing and hoeing, for other men and labor, when a more comprehensive use for the purposes as he hired for an or twelve dollars a month and "found." The man who undertakes to do the work of his farm will labor, and this is the great bane of farming and destroys all its pleasures. His farm will show small and unsatisfactory results. With little help, and perhaps with an unfavorable season, it is his failure his plowing is done; in fact he can scarcely call it done, and cannot be said to be so before he is prepared to commence the important work. Planting progresses slowly, and before one is aware, the weeds have sadly got the start in the best fields, reducing the soil and injuring the crops. Planting interferes with haying and haying with harvesting—all to too often in any and sufficient, abundant, good deal of hard work, much of it sadly wasted, but not entered and wise counsel—to quiet guiding hand. In the evening a somewhat similar state is created, for water aids in with the tea-table and, a portion of the mule aching, and hoppe in the potatoes are gathered before the first bird from miss the hour for the evening, and course great has not the strive trouble in asserting. We need a little more head-work in our farming, and when we give it, farming will be indeed a pleasant occupation.

AGRICOLA.

WOOL GROWERS AND BUYERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER—In your paper of June 8, I see a communication from Hy. and Jno. Wrazen, wool agent, in which he threatens almost to annihilate the wool growers of the World for not selling their bulls in getting up their wool for market. That there is shoddiest cause of complaint I doubt not, but that making such sweeping charges and slurs of the fraternity of the farmers in putting up their wool for market, let them wash their own hands, and then, perhaps, with propriety, sanitize others. I give Mr. Wrazen credit for sensibility, and to the suggestion of not employing agents who cannot or will not discriminate between good and poor wool, properly handled.

Now, let me say a few words as to the extensive tendency of speculators operations in purchasing up the wool of the recently famous. This I believe to the present year. They come from the interior of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or Connecticut, each season of course or they wait for persons to go to Dutch or Chicago, and exchange that money for western paper at an advance of possibly two hill five per cent. Next step go to the different sheds and collect their agents—some very proper men—others not always honest in differences between a cheap sale and a dog skin—and direct them to purchase the fleeces off quickly so as not to have them average over a month. The agent throws out a fanning bait(bit) 18,000 or 40,000 pounds of wool wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, &c. Now comes the trap. They will dry sweat and secure some of the best clips at as low rate as possible; then commence an industrious practice. One will say, "You pay 30 &c., so much, and my wool is as good as his any day, and if you don't pay me the same I will go elsewhere;" and other than loss the per cent., from gas the money, and the seller learns of getting the highest price for his native wool. I will cite an circumstance. Last year I contracted and delivered my wool at Utica. The agent of the western firm was there, handled and examined every fleece separately, and when through he observed, "This is the best lot of wool I have handled in this place." I asked him. "Why are you not willing to pay in proportion to quality and manner of putting up?" He replied, "If we could come here and buy of the manufacturers we would do so, but we have to go where we can get it." Now, I ask, have we depend on agents to buy, and must, therefore, depend on their judgment? But there is no judgment about it. It is the dollar a hundred that governs the agent, and he will buy the poorest wool he can get without and more enough to convince to short the farmer out of his just dues.

Now, Mr. Wrazen, and all others, to carry out his plan. Appoint none but honest, competent men, as agents. Will such men be willing to undertake the distant all improper management, and pay according to quality and fleeting, and say wool for it, this will be one such a competition among the farmers that there will be a marked improvement at once. And now, in time, for no encouragement for the wool grower to make an extra effort, except the plaudits of his own heart, and that is produces the best article that don't pay.

I might cite many circumstances in my own experience for the last twenty years to show the unfairness of wool buyers in endeavoring to get full fleece and pay for the poor only do on the coarse, but with not trouble you further at this time. JUDGE THORNE.

Lenox Dale, June 8, 1865.

SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL.

MR. NEDEBAH CHESEBRO, of Covington, Wyoming Co., a day or two ago, demonstrated to a large company of farmers in Allegany village what can be done in the branch of husbandry for which he and his sons are deservedly celebrated. Mr. C. is a practical man, and believes in the details of his business; hence his theories bear with them the weight of application in practice.

Ten sharp were shorn with the following result:

	Weight of fleece.	Age.
No. 1	Yearling Ewe.....	10 lbs.
" 2	" "	10 "
" 3	" "	10 "
" 4	" "	10 "
" 5	Two-year-old.....	12 lbs.
" 6	Three-year-old.....	13 "
" 7	" "	13 "
" 8	" "	13 "
" 9	" "	13 "
" 10	" "	13 "

Other sharp were exhibited and shorn. HENRY KELLOGG, Esq., of Java, had a buck of two years old, weighing 14½ lbs weight of fleece, 14½ lbs. Mr. Chesebro's buck, of the same age, weighed 14 lbs. Mr. Kellogg's buck, of the same age, weighed 13½ lbs. Mr. Chesebro's buck, of the same age, weighed 13 lbs., and those 13 lbs.

WILLIAM C. BUNDY was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. O. BOUN, Messrs. GIBBS & DUTTON-HOFER were appointed a committee, who made the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are highly gratified with the display of Merino Sheep, and the successful manipulation of Sheep Husbandry as a branch of farming in Western New York.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Agricultural Community are especially due to Mr. CHESEBRO, for his liberality in offering his premises for the late festival occasion, and the very substantial evidence of his skill in the management of their Merino Sheep.

Resolved, That the weight of sheep and fleece as shown by Messrs. CHESEBRO and KELLOGG, in the RURAL NEW-YORKER, WM. C. BRYAN, PRES. COMMON SCHOOL'S, PRES.

THOMAS FOOT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER—I have been looking with some degree of interest for a response to the article in the RURAL of April 29th, from Mr. FOOT, and in your number of May 13th, communications from both the parties interested, and I must confess that your suggestions as to the manner of keeping seeing good reply, but not very conclusive as to the merits of the case, and I will ask you to allow me a few particular case.

Last summer I had a pig some four months old, which I purchased of Mr. FOOT, and which, as he speaks of, got gradually broken loose, until it was running with Mr. FOOT's hogs, and appeared to suit it for its trade. I supposed at the time, that the body of the animal was full of fat, but on the day of killing, found it, "empty as air," and they generally colored with the exception of the intestines. They have gotten so near to humanity as to chew tobacco, and occasionally indulge in a chew of "fine cut," and I regard a great coffee-house commodity.

They also have quite a taste for tea, and if drinking tea and not even be sips. I have never yet seen any of the "Shiloh" they. I believe, have not made their appearance in this section, but Seneca, we may, Princeton, Ky., June, 1865.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

The Art of Better Making.

E. WILSON, in the *Mental Farmer*, says that the art of butter making is not yet fully understood, and while much is made of good work, salt, sulphr, cat-carrot, and thoroughly saturated with strong pickle—which sets off much of the flavor of the butter, and then take for exercising one pound of good salt, one pound of white sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter; mix thoroughly together, and use one ounce to the pound of butter, working it in well. A small spoonful is sufficient for twenty-six pounds of butter. Work it over twice a day for three days, and let it stand for a week before packing. Keep it covered, holding it down smooth with a wooden platter, and put it in a clean cloth, sanitizing the cloth with salt and water. Butter made in this way will retain its natural color or between you can after digesting for months. The butter will sometimes be "salty," but should be put between the layers; simply stamp it down with a wooden ladle, and cover the top with the cloth until the next layer is ready. Butter packed in this way will be found sweet, and will warm weather, our eyeballs in cold weather, and is the best way to pack butter for winter use. Butter will fair from five to six cents per pound more than common butter.

A P. S. to remarks some one four hundred of two ounces of saltpeter, and think it an improvement. Try it and report.

The Finest Ram.

From an editorial upon this subject, in a recent issue of the *Country Gentleman*, we make the following extract:

Anything that sheds light upon the quality or the breeding of sheep is of great importance. Perhaps a recent consultation in one of our foreign exchanges may be of interest to our readers. It is a discussion in which of them it first appeared engages a means of prevention when has the merit, we think, of being the most sensible and practical. It is as follows:

"What is the best ram? Is it the one that will take the premium, or the one that will produce the best lambs? Is it the one that will produce the most wool, or the one that will produce the most mutton? Is it the one that will produce the most wool, or the one that will produce the most mutton? Is it the one that will produce the most wool, or the one that will produce the most mutton

HORTICULTURAL.

NOTES IN THE GARDEN.

Ir becomes an interesting question at this time what will become of the cucurbits, for we shall have no pieces the present season. The flowers were destroyed. The frosty of Dr. Fenton is that the cucurbits in the absence of the Cucurbita argyrosperma in the hills on the lines will not be secretes. Other fruits, too, will suffer and thus the "Little Pests" will find ways and means to survive the hard times. The cherries are about to bodily off as the pieces, and for the first time in very many years we are in this section to be deprived of this favorite fruit. The pears will give only a very small crop. Leaden Bottles of Beauty and Winter Nelis, we observe, are showing freely. Onagras, we don't see a good crop, though trees by exposed situations have suffered, and the western sides of many show the effects of our cold winds. Strawberries are doing well.

The Flowering Shrubs now form the most attractive feature in the flower garden. The Thorns are really beautiful, and we with all our readers could see them, and learn to appreciate them as they deserve. We know no class of shrubs so deserving, so much neglected in this country. The Prunus with its profusion is no other work.

The weather is now quite warm, and after being kept back so long, vegetation is making rapid progress.

TREATMENT OF ANNUALS.

Annual flowers are very near blooming now, opposite, and very deservedly so. What we would do without the endless variety of forms and colors developed by the skill of florists, we cannot say. The beside and Scarlet Geraniums, and other bedding plants, are fashionable and valuable,—be like and great favorites for profusion of flowers of every description, but still annuals can be considered to be the Annuals. Then they are so cheap that every one can have them in a few hours work and make a perfect gay and brilliant the whole season—and they are in such easy culture that the meanest novice in gardening may succeed. Then, in all our collection of scarce and beautiful plants, will make a more brilliant show than the Petunias, save even than the Verbena. Our stock, or in Arbitrio makes a more magnificent show than the Petunias. A writer in the *London Florist*, discussing the cultivation of Annuals, then speaks of the mode of culture:—

"One reason why annuals are becoming more generally grown, is the ease with which they are raised, and the speed and certainty of success under their cultivation entitle, compared with the other section, the yearly propagation required with pleasures, verbenas, &c.; the potting and pleasing, the shifting and watering, and constant repose, time, and application not within every one's reach. It will, therefore, create no surprise, now that they are the flowers to become rational, to find that those who have not the means to grow plants requiring a winter's care, and glass conditions, to seek on annuals to make their garden attractive and gay through the summer, which they can do with little trouble and small cost. An ordinary garden soil, well dug and boasted, and a few shillings worth of seeds, are a trifling matter, compared to the cultivation of ordinary bedding plants. Now comes the question under consideration, bearing on our subject, which carries with it a strong motive for the cheap labor-saving plan so felt for this class. Annuals, like other popular flowers, have been grossly abused by careless cultivation, and pitiful indifference. The horticulturist soon perceives when a class of plants is susceptible of improvement under skilful agency, and advantage is quickly taken of the fact; to this result the many splendid varieties of annuals which year by year are brought into notice are owing. Both in this country and on the continent, great attention has of late years been paid to the object of obtaining improved varieties from seed, as may be seen by comparing the advance in colors, pleasure, stamina, stocks, tropæolums, balsams, and many other genera of annuals; and looking at the insignificant thickness now figured, having been attained by the effects of Japanese pompons on the well known Chinese stock, we may refer our readers to both the plates of annuals given in our gardens as to the fact of evidence of the improvement which has taken place in the families that represent.

But to grow annuals as they should be grown, and to develop their habit and beauty, the ground for them should be deep and rich, and in a necessary for all rapid growing plants; and the plants should be treated in a liberal supplying generous manner. We remember the time when a ring formed with the soil round a blended flower pot in the bare soil of the border was the common way of establishing such a subject on the ground. Here they remained to grow, and after an ineffectual struggle for more room, spindle upwards into bloom, when the first decidedly feeble rainfall closed their career. What figure, let us ask, would Mesa. Trollop's grand scenes not with roots confined as this? Or what the splendid stocks, tropæolums, and larkspurs, which form such effective objects when grown singly in good soil, if they had been left to starve, at the sole of 40 inches per square foot of ground? No; annuals, to do justice to them, must be treated individually as we treat a specimen plant, and then you get a freedom of growth combined with a profusion of bloom, and what is more, the deeper and richer the soil, the longer they will be in perfection."

CULTURE OF THE BLACK CURRANT.

Mussrs. Editors:—I notice in a late number of the Rural, an inquiry relative to the culture of the Black Currant. Having had some experience with them, I would like to remind that the "Black Naples" is the only reliable variety now grown. Last spring (1857) I ordered, among other strawberry from your city, nursery of Fraser & Co., I think; six rows of it was sent me named black. They were set out late in April, and attained a vigorous growth during the summer. I had them on 4 old potatoes and corn, on the same about them five hundred, (not chips). This spring they were the first of any thing in the garden to put forth both leaf, bloom, and are at the present time loaded with fruit, and are our table; for since the first ripe were when received.

I have no doubt that difference in soil, climate, &c., may affect them somewhat, and although I may be able to raise an abundance of my favorite" here, yet our friend in Maine may be disappointed. We have now an uncommonly rich virgin soil, and possessing food peculiar to the growth of many kinds of cranberry, which is not the case in many of the old Eastern States. I would advise our friend to order some of the true Black Naples, and give them a trial. Do not allow them to run too much to bush. Use the knife freely the second or third year, as it cultivate well. Do not raise anything else than what they differ from the strength of the ground. If cherries grow here allow from any bushes except the very small ones on the end of the stems, and I regard that as a benefit, as they will set a great many berries.

By the way, I observe at the same time two hundred strawberry plants, "Early Scarlet" and "Hovey's Seedling." One-half of these died, of I don't know, the cause, but the result is, the remainder is much good care of, and they will soon reward me with about one bushel of fruit. When does one bushel be a matter of fuss? They were set out three rows each of an inch in Rochester, and I do not consider them worth the trouble of cultivating. I shall not pay for, the forest let I ever saw. Still in which I am not disposed to be discouraged with strawberries.

Our spring here is backward. Corn is out of the earth a few inches, and looking very well. Peas will be a heavy growth, and fears are entertained that the straw will be too heavy.

P. A. G.

REMEDY FOR THE CURRENT WORM.

Mess. Editor New-Yorker:—The current worm carries has quite upon us all in whatever direction we turn. Many, whether they will or not, are the experience of our households who serve up the current worm pie every year until our appetites, or rather the entertainment of our inner-skin grooves, like some of the pigeons from Genesis. The upper two feet, or the "ace" for the current is to be tried this or that specific. On the question the deponent speaks not, as a scientific man, but only recounts the good luck he has given in the British Sanctuary, or in my own Transylvania of Western earth. But, Mr. Editor, what would you give to know how it is does not how the currents get up? Well, I am going to answer my own question. In the first place, then, worms of egg-eggs or embryos that may have come up about the currents or gooseberries, whether they will or not, will be smooth and fine over the stem of the bush. The next question is, how do they get up the stem? Why, the old opinion goes for the all around the plant as near the root as the ground, and then after this process before, with a little cotton batting around the plant and the stem, the worms will be found to be kept from the bushes as thoroughly thrashing till the worms have all gone. Then the cotton is to be removed and the worms will be so more have until another brood comes. It is a late discovery with me, and the experiment entirely successful. Should it be found that a stiff paper may be fitted around the tree, and the paper and the like, it will be equally successful, and the tar fries secured the plant, as it might be more convenient. Should it be found necessary to bring the bed to test the experiment in the use of such soap, by the way, I have found it to be the best to wash off the tree, from the ground upwards, then or four cents. The better application was tried on some of the bushes, and the worms left on the bushes, but the plant was made. Both applications have proved effective for the time, but attended with far less trouble. The cotton batting can be used over and over for many days in succession to make a thorough work, and the soap-suds will be found equally effective.

Dundee, June 12th, 1858.

CULTURE OF THE VINE—NO. II.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The preparation of the border may be effected in a variety of ways, according to circumstances, as of the soil, &c., to be considered.

1st. To prepare one of eighteen inches in depth. Dig out the soil to the depth of 18 inches, and if it be necessary in a trench of about eighteen inches in width, and wheel it to the end of the house, and it is gradually, and not retentive of water, the top soil of the adjoining eighteen inches may be thrown into the trench, and the subsoil placed on the top of the border with it as it is pulverized and thrown in. Should the subsoil be of a retentive character, the subsoil is retentive, but the ground has since drops through it, and the subsoil will be found to be generally afford sufficient drainage unless there be an impervious stratum within the depth of the spaced off. We will suppose the fertile soil has a depth of one foot. Then will then be laid a foot of rough material, such as will open the soil and afford fertile by manure, or to take away and fertile soil from the adjoining borders, if already immediately.

The latter is the course to pursue. The addition may be of turfy loam, from a pasture, or from the road, pasture, roadside, or meadow. A good way to procure turf is to cut it from the sides of the roads, where and leave for a few weeks to decompose. A better way is, after they have been turned over until the grass is dead, to cut them into small pieces with the heaps of about two feet in thickness, with the addition of a little stable manure; at least considerably rotted, if the soil is for immediate use. While lying in heaps they should be frequently turned over, and if otherwise, will be very advantageous. This may be done with a fork, but a spade is better for the purpose; a trench, but better to place it at the bottom and the garden soil upon the top. The soils, if only wanted for the immediate use of the vine, may be used fresh, and may also be used immediately by placing grass side of the turf to the bottom, manure or compost and may be required. Which is the better course for the vines to pursue? If the soil is of a heavy and clayey nature, will be well to loosen the ground first with a pick, and then to add the previously broken, which will favor rapid decomposition.

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In a well-prepared border of the above depth, if the soil is pretty fine and rather compact by nature, there will be enough of soil for a period of years. And they begin to give fruit, an occasional dressing of manure will be sufficient, and will be applied, and again worked to the depth of four or five inches in spring, and will be sufficient for a considerable period.

By the same process a border of two feet in depth may be made, or even one feet and a half. The addition of the fresh will more than double the expense, but in this latter, and under favorable circumstances, will be judicious and profitable. And if made to the depth of three feet, where permanence and best results are a leading consideration, the additional cost will never be regretted.

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When very deep working is proposed, that is to say, deeper than three feet, a preparatory step is required. Soil, or rather a mixture of earth and manure to serve as soil, at a requisite for the roots of plants to feed upon. Now, the question arises, how is the soil to be obtained? Some of a great depth have a generally made by pegrated walks and sometimes below the is pan upon which the walks are laid, being worked to the depth of five feet. To do this well is no small job, but not easily performed. We will not consider a depth of four feet only. As a preparatory step, at least two feet thickness of good soil must be well prepared and placed for the border, with two other fastest soil, and to give food and entire thickness of the roots of plants upon it. Inorganic plastic and open-gravelous influence than can be, we suppose, very specially communicated through the superior nutriment mass. We think the question may, with propriety, be considered, whether this kind of soil may even remain in a wholesome condition, except in extremely rare or very favorable circumstances, for the entertainment of any insect-life grower, like some of the popular favorites. The upper two feet, or "ace" for the current is to be tried this or that specific. On the question the deponent speaks not, as a scientific man, but only recounts the good luck he has given in the British Sanctuary, or in my own Transylvania of Western earth. But, Mr. Editor, what would you give to know how it is does not how the currents get up? Well, I am going to answer my own question. In the first place, then, worms of eggs or embryos that may have come up about the currents or gooseberries, whether they will or not, will be smooth and fine over the stem of the bush. The next question is, how do they get up the stem? Why, the old opinion goes for the all around the plant as near the root as the ground, and then after this process before, with a little cotton batting around the plant and the stem, the worms will be found to be kept from the bushes as thoroughly thrashing till the worms have all gone. Then the cotton is to be removed and the worms will be so more have until another brood comes. It is a late discovery with me, and the experiment entirely successful. Should it be found that a stiff paper may be fitted around the tree, and the paper and the like, it will be equally successful, and the tar fries secured the plant, as it might be more convenient. Should it be found necessary to bring the bed to test the experiment in the use of such soap, by the way, I have found it to be the best to wash off the tree, from the ground upwards, then or four cents. The better application was tried on some of the bushes, and the worms left on the bushes, but the plant was made. Both applications have proved effective for the time, but attended with far less trouble. The cotton batting can be used over and over for many days in succession to make a thorough work, and the soap-suds will be found equally effective.

Dundee, June 12th, 1858.

CULTURE OF THE VINE—NO. II.

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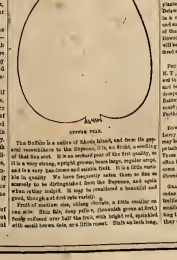

The Subsoil is a matter of theory, labor, and less its application is the foundation of the Subsoil. It is an orchard year of the Subsoil. It is an orchard year of the Subsoil. It is a very strong, upright grower, bears large, regular crops, and is in very fine flavor and entire fruit. It is a little more life in quality. We have frequently taken one, and quite recently to be distinguished from the Baldwin, and quite equally as well cultivated in Ontario and Michigan, and again worked to the depth of four or five inches in spring, and will be sufficient for a considerable period.

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Domestic Economy.

CAKES AND COOKIES.

Mrs. Rural New-Yorker:—I send you a few recipes which I know to be good, for I have tested most of them.

Fruit Cake.—One and one half lbs. of flour; 1 lb. butter; 1 lbs. sugar; 4 lbs. currants; 1 lb. citron; 12 eggs; 1 wine glass of brandy; 1 wine glass of wine; 1 teaspoonful soda; the whites of 6 eggs. Bake in weak fire.

Sponge Cake.—Three cups and one-half lbs. of flour; 12 lb. sugar; 2 lb. butter; 1 teaspoonful soda; 2 lbs. cream tartar. Bake and temper leather. Season to the wine. Caraway seed.

Jelly or Ball Cake.—Three eggs; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup flour; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; ½ soda.

Cheap Fruit Cake.—One quart of sifted flour; 1 cup butter; 1 do. sugar; 1 do. molasses; 1 spoonful soda; 2 do. butter; spice to taste.

Good Cake.—One cup of sugar; 1 cup cream; yolks of 4 eggs; 1 teaspoonful cream tartar; ½ soda; 1½ cup flour.

Sponge Cake.—The whites of 4 eggs; 1 cup sugar, whites; 1 do. cream; 1 do. butter; 1½ cups flour; 1 teaspoon cream tartar; ½ do. soda.

Cookies.—One cup of rich sour cream; 1 do. white sugar; 1 teaspoon nutmeg.

Lebanon Springs, N. Y. Mrs. C. L. Fenton.

STEAMED PUDDING, PORK CAKE, &c.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—Having seen also in the Rural a request for a recipe for pork cake, I beg to be excused, I send them herewith:

Pork Cake.—One pound of pork; 1 pint milk; 2 scant cups sugar; 1 cup fruit; heaping teaspoonful soda; a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Fry in lard. Raisins, or dried fruit, and chopped two fine.

Steamed Pudding.—One cup molasses; 1 cup hot water; 2 tablespoonfuls butter; 2 tablespoonfuls sour cream; 1 teaspoonful soda; 1 tablespoonful ginger; flour to make a thin batter.

Pork Cake.—Having noticed in your columns the best quality of molasses and sugar used in cane for making cookies, I will add my mite for the use of your readers who use that quantity will receive it, they will find it a much more moist cake, and I think it is great improvement.

Salem. Cora, Dec. 6, N. Y., 1858.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Prepare the plant after scrubbing, cut into pieces about an inch long. Put it into a kettle with a small quantity of water, and boiling it until quite tender. Then measure the juice, and strain the liquor through a sieve, and press it through a jelly bag. To every pint of juice add a pound of sugar and a half pounds of sugar, which should be boiled separately, and added only by degrees to the juice, and mixed with the liquor. Boil together moderately, keeping it well skimmed, until the jelly falls from the spoon in flakes. It will require from half to three quarters of an hour to boil.

Cheap Soda.—A very good, palatable, wholesome beer, may be obtained from sorrel and hops. It is slightly sparkling, extremely tonic, and a beverage. Boil a handful of sorrel and a few hops in water, and drain the water being removed from the tea thirst; add sugar and ginger to taste, and when cool enough, the cask filled up with water, and the bungholes slightly covered, but allowing room for the escape of gas. In fifteen or twenty days the beer is fit for drinking, and as it is clear of dregs, it may be passed on. The cost is less than threepence per gallon. It would supply four or five pressed families with a very excellent beer for a long, long time.

Small Beer.—Take a pail of water. The addition of a handful of hops, and boil them for half an hour. Then add brown to the boil. Add, according to taste, a little ginger and molasses. Boil for half an hour. Then when lukewarm, put in a pint of yeast. Let it stand twenty-four hours, to purify the grosser skins, fresh bubbles, growth, &c. Fresh-bottle, and in a few days you can produce a very agreeable home drink, with the addition of a little Hollands. Choose whatever season you please for any of the above fat.

Barss Indian Pudding.—Boil a recipe for baked Indian pudding, which suits us much exactly, and which I think will be liked by most people. Add: 1 pint of meal; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon of salt. Scalded the meal with the boiling water, the addition of the salt, and with it scald the meal, then add the cold milk. Beat the eggs, and stir them into the pudding, and then add the salt into the batter. Bake moderately for three hours.—J. F. B., Cohoes, N. Y., 1851.

To Whiten Linen.—Stains occasioned by fruit, wine, or other similar stains may be easily removed by applying to the parts injured a weak solution of chloride of lime, and then washing in the usual way. Stains well soaked—or of mildew, caustic soda, or soda, or soda, or

Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MARY.

BY ANNE E. PRATT.

Many! the earliest name on earth,
The fairest heralded of word!
Where is the heart that does not hold
Whereof the sound is heard?

Perchance a pride unto a mother's name,
Who, in the early youth,
Had her young, smiling babe found
The poisoned poles of truth

Mary—thy sister, lord, from
The children's constant friend,
Whose voice, in weeping prayer and blame,
With Him was ever to bend.

Mary—the thrilling, dark-eyed child!
Who came to the sepulchre,
And shared with Him the pilgrim dawn
Which brought Him day.

Proclaim it was the gentle bride,
Who, at the holy shrine,
Gave her meek trembling hand to be so,
And answered—"I am thine."

And whether hail it still the away
In Scotia's haloed homes,
And many England where it
Its sweet name blesses

Upon the cross-tied hills of France,
The Marie, sire, thee,
The lightsome ship, and fairy form,
And eyes of witching blue

That's find it in Italia's heaven,
With every soft home kneel,
Devotion, leading to the shrined,
A holy charm hath held.

O, ever blest and holy name!
Simple, but sweet, be glad!
A spirit round many a child thereon,
Should keep to thee yet.

Canada, N. Y., 1865.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

A CHAPTER ON MATRIMONY.

I don't know why I can't speak my mind as well as any body, and in which sentiment it is somewhat wonderful. There, now, don't stare at me so hard, I deserved laughing. I don't care a fig what you think about the "rules of married life,"—it is the bliss of one and forgive each one is trying to please and not scratch the other. Why just see how married people live. Do you suppose I'd put my head under the table? How do you? I'll answer you it is a heresy not. When you are lovers it is all "honey and pie," but when you are married it is "now do as I do." Don't you believe it? Just remember when your self-husband were your beau,—how carefully he watched over you,—your lightest wish was his law, and if he spoke a word that was offensive to you, with how quick did he retract from it, (in your presence) mean). How he'd soft you. You go your way, I go mine. These delicate sketches he was so lavish of he reserves for other ladies and his wife. Oh, no, he has something else to do; he plainly gives you to understand you are to mind your own affairs. How much better those one whom he has chosen "for better or" can down to his meals, day after day, without a smile or word of encouragement for the cook, and though she may work day after day, trying to provide things for his comfort, he scarce has or if it does honor enough for her that she had a chance to live in the same house with him. I tell you he has had to a stiff-mat affair from a lover.

But, mind you, matrimony is no co-exist affair; a man right as well undertake to make the acquaintance of the King of the moon, as of a woman before he marries her. He has just as many emotions about her, it will all to on the outside before him, and if she has any, she will forever wean. Best preserving—and she always is,—how unlike she is—how—how—personally she entertains him. He is very modest that he thinks she will make his home a paradise, and she herself in the end worthy such a one as he every body is human. So, here I am, back to my text again. Matrimony is a humbug, and if you make up your mind to try it, you must make up your mind that you will endure. If you can endure, you can be blissful—no, once the best of it, for it can't be helped. If you don't get married you will single, and if you do you will wish you hadn't, so which ever you do you will wish you had done the other, and the only advice any one can give is for every one to do as they please, only beware of humbug.

May, 1865. X.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Trees in a dear old grove, where the birds warble their earliest songs, and tiniest shadows linger, which I have ever loved as home,—love still, though miles no longer, though I may never again see the green fields where I gathered the luscious strawberry,—the wood where the whippoorwill sings its sad burden among the moss cups,—or the grove where the ripe chestnuts rattled musically down with the heavy leaves.

I remember as boys, when a child I stood beneath the evening light, watching my mother's each tear and flower, with the sweetest *homesong* itself, more beautiful—and dreamed of the future—of the changes I could bring to that home, and those whose presence hallowed it as much—if a time when the stranger's feet might pass confidently over every path in the door. Then I mused until the "voices of the night" seemed blent in a harmony to the sad notes of my heart, and I wept that change was written upon all things. Years have come and gone. The future of then is realized.

They are gone, all gone from the mountain home.

The spring has leafed—forms which gilded there, have crossed forever the old door stone, and are laid to rest where the May Flick and Myrtle blossom For them.

A year since, and the earliest spring flower was brought to their pale surface,—one was laid away, wrinkled for their coming, and loved dearly the smiles and kindness. And often she left me sorrowful, we could not wish she might endure to suffering like hers,—looked the myrtle she had loved, for well beside her, and she rests where the household graves are assembled.

Another here is mine, pleasant, perchance, as that, but the old sod is dear as ever,—and I am thinking—only thinking,—who will dwell there? The kitchen no clatter—no wife and family there? Some from their winter retreat, and those and fragrance will soon make beautiful the hillside. Who will occupy those deserted rooms? Who will be the sons the sun rising from above the "grand old woods." Who throw up the sash in the cool parlor, look upon the blossoming orchard, and like bending back upon the blossoming orchard, and like bending back upon the blossoming orchard, and like bending back

Useful, Scientific, &c.

WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

We are almost daily receiving inquiries from subscribers as to the construction and capacities of the various rifles, muskets, swords, etc., the names of which occur so frequently in the daily press. As many of these weapons are of recent invention, and others are of foreign manufacture, we cannot speak concerning them from our own knowledge, but shall give, from time to time, such matters of interest connected therewith as we may come across or observe. We now present descriptions from the *Scientific American* of the Minie and Enfield rifles, and of the Chesley Gauntlet.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The first rifle in vogue in France was the so-called pillar rifle of Thouvenin, but the invention of M. Minie is one that has practically revolutionized the firearms of the greater city. The improvements made by M. Minie are confined almost wholly to the form of the projectile, and have very little reference to that of the gun out of which it is fired.

The ball is of an oblong-conical form, something like an acorn without its cup, but instead of being solid, this cone is hollowed out at the base into a cup-like form. The advantages of this form of projectile are, that it offers less resistance to the air than a round ball would, and that having its center of gravity in its forward part, it has no tendency to turn over in its flight; but its chief merit, in a military point of view, is that when it is fired the cup can be crushed so easily as the ordinary smooth-bore ball, the forcing of the ball into the grooves of the barrel being effected by expansion of the propeller, and not by the musket.

The form of the cup proper to these conical minies differs very little from those used with the old fashioned balls, except that a three-pronged cliff has superseded the old two-grooved pin, and it is still an excellent question whether the former pattern would not be better than three. With this weapon the soldier can make better practice at five hundred, or even one thousand yards, than he could with the old musket at one hundred or two hundred yards.

THE ENFIELD RIFLE.—The Enfield derives its name from the place where it is made, namely, the government armory at Enfield, England, and it is in most respects like the American army-rifle made at Springfield, Mass. The barrel of it is formed of the best charcoal iron (Low Moor), is 39 inches long, .0577 of an inch; it has three grooves, 1-13th of an inch wide and fifths of an inch deep; the pitch of the grooves is 1 foot 6 inches. A hollow conical ball, with a plug of wrought iron driven in the base, weighs 1 ounce, 530 grains. The sights are of the ordinary kind, and are ranged from 200 to 1,000 yards, in steps of 50 at the 200 yards.

CAVALRY GAUNTLET.—This is a newly-invented weapon of warfare, and is designed to render cavalry superior to infantry. It is a gauntlet fast to the sleeve of one that infantry formed into a square or in mass, and subjected to fire and volleying, would be an equal number of cavalry, each being armed with the ordinary weapon. This fact has been fully demonstrated upon many a well-fought field in the last half century, the most notable of which was that of Waterloo, where the French cavalry repeatedly charged the squares of English infantry, and were uniformly repulsed by the more steadfast and cool infantry.

A man and horse, selling as one, have the strength and speed of several men, and ought, if properly armed, to be equivalent to the defeat of several men. The gauntlet is a new weapon adapted to this superior strength and speed, and consists of a rifle with its muzzle mounted on the wrist and well shod in the arm, and easily doubt four times their number of infantry, leaving them drawn up in battle-array against a sapling. This weapon may also be used by cavalry against cavalry, and even by infantry against infantry with no small accordingly destructive.

The gauntlet was invented in one of the Northern States, and 150,000 of them have been recently made; the object of a European Government in the settling of cavalry. The present widespread rebellion in our own country has created the inventor to offer them to our Government. They have been submitted to the proper department, and approved of and purchased, and the President of the country will thus be the service of the United States a large body of cavalry-men, to be armed with the gauntlet as an additional arm. With this destructive weapon they will be able to set in pieces a much greater force than their own number of the best infantry that ever entered the field.

LIFE ON THE SEA.

Borrow of life at the surface, the sea would be accumulated at the equilibrium power of production that not kept somewhat in check by the subsequent power of destruction. Only imagine what power human ing has been fifty to seventy thousand years! In every age we have been carving and every having fifty thousand more, were there not an enormous destructive agency, as the ocean would very soon be solidified and petrified. Its countless shores drive them toward the shores ever and more diving into their ocean of waters, and by whales stranded. The rolling rather they; and again forces the whirlpool, rock, ocean, the food of the sea, an excess of humanity shows itself in a still more terrible shape. The cold fear up to sign millions of years, and the summer, of such formidable powers of mutuality, has also a destructive power as well as creative. No wonder that the theory of this productive life has caused waves and whirlpools. But even then, what would the power of man appear to such formality? He is destroyed by others, among which the sturgeon takes chief rank. Besides, life might appear to be a very formal fish. The devourer of cod has fresh fishers hunted on several rocks. Another genus devourer is not proportionately reproductive, and died to the whole. *Peripatetic.* Although the young shark is his bosom, his fearful ruthless, who is born terrible and ferocious. Even the sharks collect in many countries sea-dog. *Blackwood.*

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

THE last issue of the *Rural* contained the brief and telegraphic announcement of the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and we herewith present our readers with a biographical sketch of his career.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d day of April, 1813. That branch of the DOUGLAS family from which the subject of our sketch descended, emigrated from Scotland, and settled at New London, Conn., during the earlier period of our colonial history. One of the two brothers who first came to America, settled in Massachusetts, and established a home-stead on the banks of the Potomac, near the present site of the city of Washington. The descendants of the latter are very numerous, and may be found throughout the Southern States. The other brother remained in the New London, and his descendants are numerous over New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the North-Western States. The father of the subject of this sketch, DR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, was born at Brighton, Mass., Worcester Co., New York, and received, when quite a youth, in Brandon, Vermont. He married MISS MARIE FISK, by whom he had two children,—the first a daughter, the subject of this sketch. On the 3d July, 1833, without any previous illness or physical warning, he died suddenly of a complaint of the heart, at the very moment of his attack and death, he was playing with his daughter at his own house, which is described in his census.

The great-grandfather, maternal and paternal, of MR. DOUGLAS, were both descended from WILLIAM ARNOLD, who was an associate of ROGER WILLIAMS, and the founder of the State of Rhode Island. The son WM. ARNOLD was appointed Governor of this Colony by CHARLES II. The name of STEPHEN DOUGLAS ARNOLD was very numerous throughout Rhode Island and the North-Western States.

The early life of MR. DOUGLAS was spent upon a farm, with the usual New England advantage of a common school education. He made desired a collegiate education, feeling that the circumstances of his family would not permit this, and that he was likely to be thrown upon the world without either a profession or a trade, by which he could support his mother, sister, and himself, he determined upon acquiring some mechanical pursuit, that being the most promising and certain reliance for the future. LEROY W. SUNDERLAND, speaking of this in his *Life of Stephen Douglas*," says:—"Bidding farewell to his mother and sister, he left the place of his birth, and proceeding in the great contest of life on the same day he walked fourteen miles, and before night was regularly indentured as an apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Middlebury. He worked at his trade with such assiduity and attention for two years, that in the part of the time at a shop in Brandon, and gained many profitable friends in the community. Possessing mechanical skill, with a consequence of both benefit, and a firm resolve to have the confidence of those in the shop, he was subsequently compelled to abandon it, business in which all his hopes and pride had been centered, and to which he had become sincerely attached. He has often been heard to say, since he has been prominently in the eye of the public, that the happiest days of his life had been spent in the workshop, and that he should be perfectly happy, equal to the task, no consideration on earth could have induced him to have abandoned it, either for professional or political pursuits."

After quitting his business, he entered the Academy of his native village, and began the course of classical study, to which he devoted himself for about a year, with great energy and enthusiasm which was the rest of his nature. In the meantime his mother married again, and removed to Canada to the East, where his first school year, at the earnest solicitation of his mother and relatives, he entered with the view to fit him for the profession of the law. He studied in Canandaigua, New York, and at once entered the Academy at that place. He remained at Canandaigua many three years, and until the close of his application that he mastered the classical course of study, and was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of the profession.

In the boyhood MR. DOUGLAS exhibited a strong liking for political controversy, and this took new to him in Canandaigua. He commenced speaking in 1833, and his admirable, vigorous and bristol discussions attracted the attention of the people, and induced his peculiarity of character, until he made the study of the science of politics his principal subject of the deepest importance. We are not aware that he made any addresses during that residence engaging; but it was while there that he commenced the study of politics large, large or small, he was a most enthusiastic champion of "OLD HICKORY."

IN JUNE, 1833, MR. DOUGLAS (being a few months over twenty years of age), started for that mysterious region then designated as the "Far West." Provided with a small sum of money, he left Canandaigua, and first rested at Cleveland, Ohio. Here he formed the acquaintance of HON. SAMUEL J. ANDREWS, who kindly tendered him the use of his library and office until he should procure his legal studies for the year required by the laws of the State, when he would be entitled to admission to the bar. This was accepted, and he soon entered upon his duties as law clerk in the office of Mr. A., and in less than a month was promoted by fellow students, and was conducted to his room for many months of his residence in Cleveland.

The closing days of October found him once more on the move, and after some wanderings in Kentucky and poverty, he reached Illinois, very poor, and tonight settled for a few months. In 1834, then 21 years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and then began a career of signal success. In 1835, when 22 years of age, he was elected Attorney General of Illinois, by the Legislature of the State. Resigning this office at the expiration of the same year, he was elected a member of the Legislature by the Democratic party, and took his seat in the first Legislature of Illinois, Senate, Assists and Franklin. For the last three years he was also the executive head of the Great Illinois General Railroad. He is now in his thirty-third year.

CHARLES FENTON.—Col. S. M. Preston, who has been appointed Consul at the Island of Martinique, and is therefore, likely to be called into action at an early day, is a native of Kentucky, and is now in the third three from boyhood. He went to the Mexican war as the Lieutenant of the Illinois company, and was selected by the lamented J. J. Hardin as his adjutant. In Buckley's side he swept over the field until that gallant officer fell, and with his own hands he helped to form the corpse for the last rites of humanity. During that entire campaign he was the most intimate companion of that lamented officer, and was with him when he received the wound of his death. Col. Preston is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and has served in the army of the United States. He is a brother-in-law of the celebrated James Buchanan

The Probable Seat of War in Virginia.

The region of country lying between the Potomac river and the Manassas Gap Railroad Junction, at what is usually called Manassas Junction, is a very interesting locality at present, and promises to be so for many weeks to come. It is unquestionably destined to become the theatre of stirring events, and a few facts respecting its topography will not be without interest. At the request of Gen. Mansfield, however, our correspondent refrains from indicating exactly the position of our troops, but the enemy might profit by such statement, for though the troops are not all yet known in direct communication with the South via. Harper's Ferry. All the Northern news goes South via Harper's Ferry, and thence to Richmond and the entire South.

From the Blue Ridge, which in these miles skyes Georgetown, to Alexandria,—a distance of about ten miles,—there is a continuous chain of hills and a mile to a mile and a half back from the Potomac, Rising abruptly from the river to a great distance west of Georgetown,—across the ridge,—and as at different points below to Alexandria. The Chain Bridge, the Aqueduct, and especially the Long Bridge, are very strongly guarded, and every prominent hill in, or within reach of, Alexandria.

Arlington Heights are eight opposite Georgetown, nearly two miles back from the river. Hunter's Spring, which is frequently spoken of, is about two miles distant, south-west of the Long Bridge, is also off from the road to Fairfax Court House. Arlington House is about five miles north or south-west of Alexandria. Falls Church is a little northern village six miles straight to the westward of Long Bridge. Long Bridge is five miles due west of the Long Bridge, and the road from the Bridge which the Secretary of War, Railway, is the road to Fairfax Court House. The last named place is eighteen miles from Washington, and fourteen from Alexandria. Clifton is on the road to Lee's Court House, and is about seven miles from Manassas Junction. Centreville is only eight from Centreville, where two or three rebel regiments are stationed.

From the Potomac to the heights west, the secret is somewhat broken, but from the heights westward the slope is very gradual. At least ten miles of the Loudon and Hamp'shire Railroad is within our lines, but the Orange and Alexandria road is not as yet in our possession. Our troops now up the track to Springfield Station, distant from Alexandria about nine miles. Beyond this point the road is in good condition, and it is reported that the rebels were recently over run up from the Junction as far as Springfield station.

THE FRONTIER AT THE EARLY.—The main body of the enemy is at Manassas Junction, fifteen to twenty miles from our outposts, but two or three thousand of the rebels are stationed a few miles this side. From reliable advices it is judged that the enemy numbers about eight thousand at the Junction, making their force in that vicinity not less than twenty. Should the advance be made by the rebel troops it would undoubtedly be upon Alexandria, by the way of the Orange Railroad. An attempt would be made to cut off Rail of the United States troops, which has at Alexandria is commanded by the Fencers, numbered men, while, even if they succeed in thus entering the town, could not retain.

But no shrewd military man is of the opinion that the rebel troops will advance as they towards Alexandria and Washington, except to strengthen their position at Manassas Junction by strong fortifications. They will not attack by the Federal troops, fully acquainted with their plans, in the opening position of the Junction frequently met. The whole region from Falls Church to Centreville is densely wooded. Our mounted pickets and scouting parties run down nearly every mile, and thirty frequently, and within five or six miles of our camp. Senator Wilson is acting upon the War Department in the performance of companies of sharpshooters as fast as they other themselves. The southern army has many very accurate shots, and as there is to be a good deal of guerilla fighting, a regiment of sharpshooters would be of great service to our army.

Federal Successes in Western Virginia.

In our last issue we chronicled the advance of Federal troops in Western Virginia, and the occupation of Fairmount and Grafton. Since that date the movement has been kept up, and on the 11th inst. the Union forces surprised and broke up a secession camp 2,000 strong at Philippa. We gather the following details from the correspondence of the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer:

"The rebel camp on the rebel camp at Philippa consisted of five regiments in two divisions, one comprising of the Fayette regiments and the Sixteenth Ohio and Seventh Indiana, under the command of Col. Kelley; the other consisting of the Ninth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio, under Col. Lander, of wagons road and Trotter and Pryor God notoriety. Col. Kelley's division moved last night road to Thornton. From thence he marched to Philippa, 18 miles. The fellows refused to stand and defend to Webster, where they were joined by Col. Fourteenth Ohio regiment, from which point they pushed forward on foot to Philippa, twelve miles further. The march of the two divisions was performed through darkness, rain, and mud. It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went through it thoroughly, unbelievingly and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the men pushing forward and the officers urging the laws before daylight. He at once proposed to open upon the rebels at the appointed hour, and to attack each hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Col. Kelley's in the rear, and cut off their retreat, while Col. Lander would assail them in front. But Col. Kelley's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigue of the forced march, and being assisted by fellows. Were they assail to down upon Col. Lander's impatient force, it discovered to him the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm, and preparing for a fight.

The hour appointed for the fight came and passed, but the fellows Kelley's division had not arrived. Impatient to begin the attack and fearing that the enemy, alarmed within his guns, would escape with not assailing any powder. Col. Lander ordered his soldiers to begin the attack, and at a quarter past four the guns were unlimbered and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Col. Kelley, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river below the camp, and comprehending the position of affairs, he rushed forward to the direction of the camp. Meanwhile the batteries having got accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, finally through Rebecca at a fearful rate. This the rebels quickly could not stand, and they scattered like rats from a burning barn, after firing at random, which did not do damage.

Col. Kelley command was close after them, and at the same time Col. Lander's came rushing down the hill. After chasing them a few miles the steady appointed men returned to the encamped camps to learn the painful fact that their victory, though complete, was dearly bought. Col. Kelley, was, with bravery unsurpassed, fell mortally wounded from his horse last, leading his men in the upper part or the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when a ball from a shot from a concealed foe. The wounds was so as almost instantaneously to put an immediate from sound Kline. He was immediately seized.

It was at first supposed that Col. K. was mortally wounded, but subsequent reports indicate a better recovery very favorable. Over the field of strife. 30 dead rebels were found, and the camp equipage and provisions were taken by our troops. It is impossible to tell the loss on the rebels, as they carried off a large a number of the killed and wounded.

There was a great deal of blood on the ground, and all along the road and in the direction of their retreat. Guns, blankets, coats and every description of baggage was scattered along the road for more than a mile. Fifteen bodies were found in a thicket near the camp ground.

Important News from Fernandina.

THE MOBILE ADVERTISER of June 1st contains the following important news from Fernandina, which we copy. The Advertiser says:

We have received the following from our special Pensacola correspondent this morning, but learn from good authority that they were left Pensacola on the night the ship in and near Pensacola were arrested from their quiet by the buying beagle and sent to Fernandina. Among the prisoners thus arrested and sent to Fernandina and such citizens as Pickens, and such clothing as Pickens, and such clothing as Pickens and Pickens fashioned ship. After the troops had formed in line, the order of the commander, Col. Brown, marched up to Virginia, was read, and soldiers for four days rations and ammunition issued to them. The march commenced at eight o'clock. There are 5,000 men now under marching orders, the 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers, commanded by Col. Bonney; the 5th Regiment of Alabama, (except the Confederate Rifles,) Col. Jones; the 6th Regiment Mississippi, under Capt. Dowse; and a battalion of Louisiana Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Wheat. The Artillery companies of Capt. Dowse's command left at 10 M., and the remainder, Capts. Scarr's and Capt. Semmes' Cadets and Governor Moore. The Louisiana Guards left Pensacola at 2 P. M. Five hundred and other troops leave during the night. The rest of the troops will move as fast as the railroad facilities will permit. The troops are in the best of spirits, they are well uniformed, and many of them volunteers. The Louisiana Guards, Capt. Scarr, are the best recommended by the Wildhorns of these troops, as they have been under the most severe discipline, and in good health, and brag for battle.

The Louisiana Guards, Capt. Scarr, continue to battle and snapshoot, were landed on Rose Island Wednesday morning. Lieut. Col. Wheat, with the remaining companies of artillery, and a pilot, taking a vessel came into the entrance of the harbor and anchored in a parade, calculating their pieces, &c. They have not succeeded in getting up said vessel, for the reason, exactly, which can be seen from the boats in the bay.

The telegraph, on Friday, the 6th inst., brought to Pensacola the intelligence that Fernandina had forts to the contrary, it appears from Col. Acosta, in a letter from the Navy Department, dated May 30th, that no such fortifications had been made for an attack on Fort Pickens, which at that time was barely capable of defence. He requested the Secretary of War to bring down troops, and afterwards placed Fort Pickens in a condition to withstand a siege.

Previous to that time, Col. Acosta informed Lieutenant Slemmer that the port was strictly blockaded, and vessels would be dealt with according to the law of nations established in such cases. On Friday, he was notified he considered this notification a virtual acknowledgement of both the existence and independence of the Confederate States of America, and that Col. Acosta to please consider the harbor as closed against all and hold himself responsible for the same. He should not permit any to enter except Col. Adams' and Lieut. Slemmer's will be left.

Estimates from the Southern Press.

RECORDS OF THE MONTH BY THE MONTHLY.—The New Orleans Delta of the 30th ult., says:—We have before us a return that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia received off Fort L'Outre her at 9 o'clock yesterday, and that the coinage above and below that and fifty-yards of the stakes. The Brooklyn came in a dispatch boat from the Brooklyn, and was ordered to Fort Jackson, informing him that the blockade would take effect from that date.

MANIFESTO WAR FROM ENGLAND.—There is no small confusion of rebel bankruptcy in the following paragraph from the editorial columns of the Richmond Enquirer, the State paper:

"The Confederate Treasury Note Bill, Private Interest Volunteers has encampment to be supplied and called at the expense of the State, is that the Confederate Treasury Note Bill proposes. The legislature has already been appropriated or pledged for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the war, and that the note said that he is authorized by law to issue Treasury Notes to the amount of fifty millions specially set apart, but intended for the ordinary uses of the Government."

FOOT FIGHTERS—HAVE FAITH.—To those who are canvassing for Gen. Bragg to order an assault upon Washington, the Richmond Dispatch says we should say:—"General Bragg is an old soldier, and has undertaken a great responsibility in the position which he has in reply, or he proceeded into battle only when he felt sure within it has been prepared for the destruction of our enemies. When the bombardment commences, it will be one of the grandest events of the war on record. From the forts and batteries sweeping an area of nearly three miles, a continuous storm of shot and shell will be poured upon a common centre, the stronghold of the Lincolnites, and if it long holds out against this destructive shower, it will disappoint the calculations of men best versed in the science of warfare.

The shin engineering officer who superintends the construction, says he cannot withstand the shocking batteries. We have heard no complaints of this delay in the attack, but much natural impatience in the public. Before that the army of the Confederacy should be well six months, if necessary, and make a sure thing of the attack, than make it prematurely and have to fall back for a repulse. But though the guns are arriving, and certain siege fortunes that the end is at hand.

The Louisiana Guards are at Barrancas.—The Baton Rouge (Va.) Vindicator is "down" on General Butler. Hear it now:

The Yankee agitant from Massachusetts, B. F. Butler, who was placed in the command of a motley crowd of Yankee cut-throats, has been promoted by President Lincoln to the position of Major-General, and ordered to the front. At Fortress Monroe, Butler acted as Washington, where he was ordered to report to Gen. Wagner, all the camp equipage and provisions were taken by our troops. It is impossible to tell the loss on the rebels, as they carried off a large a number of the killed and wounded.

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The ship

The News Condenser.

—A famine is now prevailing in Pekin, China.

—There is talk of establishing a navy at Halifax.

—There are 6,000 unemployed slaves in Richmond.

—Tallapoler mines have been discovered in Arkansas.

—Portugal has acknowledged the new Italian kingdom.

—The United States can now claim all of the arctic ocean.

—Great anxiety is felt in regard to Queen Victoria's health.

—Quarrel says the scarcity of Indian bows has accepted.

—Ascensia from the West give encouragement of good crops.

—Large quantities of gold are being sent to Chicago from the East.

—Arrests from Kansas state that the crops promise to be abundant.

—The Sixth Missouri Regiment was swore into service on Saturday week.

—Strawberry festivals are established in the Chicago and St. Louis papers.

—Col. Slatr has been appointed to the command of the second at St. Louis.

—Seven Indian Territory Senators papers have been compelled to suspend.

—Eighteen new infant cancers are being made at Fort Harrer for Soldier Depots.

—Large numbers of Union men from the Southern States are organizing in Missouri.

—Agent Magruder is writing a biography of each of the Indian Kings of England.

—A grammar and dictionary of the Japanese language have been announced in Paris.

—The Empress Queen of Port Rouens secret relines, and are cared for the same as soldiers.

—There are 300 "dump" newspapers and 500 "dispatches" in the United States and Ireland.

—At a cost of $40,000, the people of Montreal are about to build for an exclusive Horse city.

—The Memphis Avalanche is startled with a rumor that Arkansas is to be invaded by Jim Lane.

—The port of Alexandria, Va., is now open to commerce, a new collector having been appointed.

—The Supreme Court, in full bench at New York, has decided the Sunday Law constitutional.

—The cash on hand on entry of 200,000 men in the field for one year, is estimated at $10,371,000.

—Hon. William Bender has been appointed Attorney-General, Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

—A negro was hung recently in Kingston, Georgia, for being engaged in getting up an insurrection.

—Now more than five years since the first made its appearance in parts of South Alabama and Georgia.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer gives a list of 44 river steamers laid up from the consequence of the blockade.

—Advices from Washington state that the loss of the Southern Confederacy is becoming very disquieting.

—It is estimated that not less that ten thousand privates have volunteered to defend the Union at Washington.

—It is said that Miss Dix has been ordered to Fort Monroe to take charge of the hospital arrangements there.

—At Portsmouth, Va., an entire ship company voted themselves seamen, and were defended by conscription.

—Over a year, strawberries, and roses, are the "rival crimson flags" of the troops encamped at Hampton, Va.

—The Lyons correspondent says that French officers are going to the United States to take service in our armies.

—Wm. Greenbank, Co. D., 7th N. Y., has not hastened rotten, out of which number 57 have been volunteered.

—President Lincoln is said to be engaged on his message to be presented to the forthcoming extra session of Congress.

—General Butler has issued a third bulletin on the Missouri question, of the result of Wolf river, on the Mississippi.

—The Confederate States have furnished Tennessee with 21,000 stand of arms, in addition to those in the State armory.

—The receipts of spirits in New York, from England, were over ten and a quarter millions of dollars in the 7th instant.

—Report says that huge numbers of men have recently left Northern Illinois to join the Confederate army. Reports true?

—The New Orleans Delta says that the cost of maintaining the Southern army at Fort Pickens is ten thousand dollars per day.

—Two sisters in love of Secretary Lincoln, residing at Salem, Ohio, presented a Confederate flag to the Union Guards recently.

—The easiest thing on record is the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, giving the Federal forces ten days to leave the State of Virginia.

—Wm. Pelham, and wife, and the new Minister to Mexico, Mr. Corwin, have landed at Vera Cruz and passed on to Tampico.

—Mr. Russell, the hero of the celebrated Crimean case, has been compelled to make an apology for the benefit of the gentlemen

—Hon. John J. Crittenden has accepted the nomination as the Union candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, Kentucky.

—The wheat crop of England, in 1860, was the poorest known in 25 years. And much better is expected for the year 1861.

—Eighty thousand people visited the remains of Judge Douglas during the two days they were lying in state at Bryan Hall.

—The Lyon (Mass.) Union Guard marched 32 miles on Wednesday week just for exercise. They are ready to serve three years.

—Captain Adams, of the Seguin Rifles, has been ordered home, as he is charged with the murder of a negro, who was in a mind way.

—A dispatch to the N. Y. Times says Col. Wilcox gave just 1,500 pieces to citizens of Alexandria to go out of town Sunday week.

—The Globe publishes, under which the people assembly, battery plunder, and the destruction of property, and assault, very done well.

—During the late gale, a house in Mexico, Georgia county, was lifted from its foundation, turned part way round, and set down again.

—The N. Y. Tribune suggests the name of Governor Hicks-ridge, a true friend to the Union, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

—The Gottenville (Cal.) Steel Iron Company are about to manufacture steel and iron of a superior quality, which is capable of perfection.

—Benjamin F. Thomas has been nominated for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Adams, Member to Congress.

—The contract made in England to supply our troops with the Enfield rifle costs the Government $5,000 per week. Ohio is accepting a supply of the same arms.

—The Prince Metternich Thurnroost has written to the French Consuls in the United States to observe the strictest neutrality in the Republic.

—The latest Spaniards speak of a silver locomotive at Saint Louis. On the polished plates of the whites were two bowed and the bronze heard.

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—Business and stores to be now eighteen in Virginia whenever the Federal army approaches. Union men from our troops and Union men to them.

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—A new pamphlet, emanating from Napoleon, on the affairs of Turkey, is about to appear, the anticipated character of which is exciting great alarm in Europe.

Special Notice.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—Pursuant to adjournment of the Annual Meeting for 1861, the Spring Meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House in Syracuse, on Tuesday, 25th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Council. C. P. HOWE, Secretary.

To All Our Readers.

Back Numbers of this Volume Free! [2]

To all who subscribe for the RURAL NEW-YORKER from May 1st to end of the Year we will send—*Gratis*—the numbers for May, June, July, August, September and October. This offer (to be continued for a month, and perhaps sent longer if the circulation of the paper warrants it) will enable the beginning of the year, or later, to secure the entire volume at less than one cent a number.

☞ Postage and Sacrifice Money.—In the general discouraged state of the currency, we are unable to use Stamps and Southern money, as we business will not purchase it at any rate of discount. Agents and Subscribers who cannot obtain Post Office, New York City, Philadelphia, or Canada Money, will please send us *U. S. Postage Stamps*, to the new denominations, which will be received at par.

☞ Subscribers' names at discount.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must give the name of the old address as well as the new, in order to comply with their requests.

☞ Single copies of discount can not be sent agreed for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer to the good cause will receive compliments. Only Subscribers supported.

☞ Postage Stamps will be taken at par in subscription, and usually preferred to Western or other currency at par.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Trade is but very little doing in our market and no early prospect of any material change for the better. Flour and wheat have been advanced 3 cents per bushel. Dullest in corn and oats. Provisions are unchanged. Receipts of wood 10 cords per bushel. Dried Peaches and Plums dwindling, and Apples scarce. Potatoes are plentiful and sell at low prices. Deer the State are out of the market. The decline is equal to 50 cents per hundred pounds on cattle we purchased last week.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN	
Flour, winter wheat, $4 62@5 00	Beans, per bu.....$1@1 50
Flour, spring wheat, 4 50@4 75	Potatoes, per bu.....25@30
Flour, buckwheat, 2 50@2 75	Onions, per bu.....50@60
Meal, Indian, per bbl.....2 00	Apples, per bbl.....1 50@2 00
Wheat, per bu.....1 30@1 35	Apples, dried, per lb.....3@4
Corn, per bu.....50@55	Peaches, dried, per lb.....6@7
Rye, per bu.....70@75	Plums, dried, per lb.....6@7
Oats, per bu.....30@35	Cherries, dried, per lb.....12@13
Barley, per bu.....50@55	Cranberries, per qt.....6@7
Buckwheat, per bu.....50@55	Hides and Skins
Meats	Slaughter, per lb.....6@7
Pork, Mess.....$16@17 00	Calf Skins, per lb.....12@13
Pork, clear.....15@16 00	Sheep Pelts.....50@60
Pork, cwt.....14@15 00	Tallow, per lb.....6@7
Hams, per lb.....10@11	Wool, per lb.....40@45
Shoulders, per lb.....8@9	Dairy Products
Chickens, average.....6@7	Butter, per lb.....12@13
Turkeys, average.....8@9	Cheese, per lb.....10@11
Geese, average.....50@60	Lard, per lb.....10@11
Ducks, per pair.....50@60	Eggs, per doz.....10@11
Vegetables	Miscellaneous
Turnips, per bu.....$1@1 50	Hay, per ton.....$12@14 00
Carrots, per bu.....50@60	Straw, per ton.....5@6 00
Beets, per bu.....50@60	Coal, per ton.....$6 50@7 00
Cabbages, per doz.....50@75	Wood, hard, per cord.....$3 50@4 00
Parsnips, per bu.....50@60	Wood, soft, per cord.....2 50@3 00

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The market for pork is quiet, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $15 75@16 for mess, and $14@14 50 for prime. Beef is unchanged. Lard is dull at 10@10½c. Cut meats are quiet and unchanged. Whiskey is dull at 22½@23c. Ashes are unchanged. Rice is steady at 4@6½c. Sugars are firm, with sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba muscovado at 6½@7c, and 1,000 boxes and bbls do at 7½@8c. Molasses is dull at 32@33c for Cuba muscovado. Coffee is dull and unchanged. Rio is quoted at 11@12c. Tallow is dull at 10½@10¾c. Freights to Liverpool are dull, with engagements of 1,000 bbls flour at 1s 6d, and 20,000 bushels wheat at 6½d.

The receipts of spirits in New York, from England, were over ten and a quarter millions of dollars on the 7th instant.

Report says that huge numbers of men have recently left Northern Illinois to join the Confederate army. Reports true?

The New Orleans Delta says that the cost of maintaining the Southern army at Fort Pickens is ten thousand dollars per day.

Two sisters in love of Secretary Lincoln, residing at Salem, Ohio, presented a Confederate flag to the Union Guards recently.

The easiest thing on record is the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, giving the Federal forces ten days to leave the State of Virginia.

Wm. Pelham, and wife, and the new Minister to Mexico, Mr. Corwin, have landed at Vera Cruz and passed on to Tampico.

Mr. Russell, the hero of the celebrated Crimean case, has been compelled to make an apology for the benefit of gentlemen

Hon. John J. Crittenden has accepted the nomination as the Union candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, Kentucky.

The wheat crop of England, in 1860, was the poorest known in 25 years. And much better is expected for the year 1861.

Eighty thousand people visited the remains of Judge Douglas during the two days they were lying in state at Bryan Hall.

The Lyon (Mass.) Union Guard marched 32 miles on Wednesday week just for exercise. They are ready to serve three years.

Captain Adams, of the Seguin Rifles, has been ordered home, as he is charged with the murder of a negro, who was in a mind way.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Times says Col. Wilcox gave just 1,500 pieces to citizens of Alexandria to go out of town Sunday week.

The Globe publishes, under which the people assembly, battery plunder, and the destruction of property, and assault, very done well.

During the late gale, a house in Mexico, Georgia county, was lifted from its foundation, turned part way round, and set down again.

The N. Y. Tribune suggests the name of Governor Hicks-ridge, a true friend to the Union, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Gottenville (Cal.) Steel Iron Company are about to manufacture steel and iron of a superior quality, which is capable of perfection.

Benjamin F. Thomas has been nominated for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Adams, Member to Congress.

The contract made in England to supply our troops with the Enfield rifle costs the Government $5,000 per week. Ohio is accepting a supply of the same arms.

The Prince Metternich Thurnroost has written to the French Consuls in the United States to observe the strictest neutrality in the Republic.

The latest Spaniards speak of a silver locomotive at Saint Louis. On the polished plates of the whites were two bowed and the bronze heard.

A gentleman in Southern Ohio, who refused to serve under himself, has defended the rebel government in the name of several Southern states.

Business and stores to be now eighteen in Virginia whenever the Federal army approaches. Union men from our troops and Union men to them.

A tornado swept over the town of Bellamy, Conn., Monday week, which blew down buildings, tore up trees, and caused considerable damage to property.

A new pamphlet, emanating from Napoleon, on the affairs of Turkey, is about to appear, the anticipated character of which is exciting great alarm in Europe.

BUFFALO, June 8.—[By special dispatch to the Rural New-Yorker.]

Receipts of flour, 7,000 bbls; of wheat, 20,000 bushels; of corn, 30,000 bushels; of oats, 20,000 bushels; of barley, 10,000 bushels; of canal freights, 30,000 bushels.

Flour—Sales, 2,000 bbls at $4 75@5 00 for common to choice extra State; $5 00@5 25 for common to choice extra Western; $5 25@5 50 for common to choice extra Genesee; $5 50@5 75 for fancy and extra Genesee.

Wheat—Sales, 50,000 bushels at 1 30@1 32 for Milwaukee club; $1 32@1 35 for Chicago spring; $1 35@1 37 for Canada spring; $1 37@1 40 for Canada club; $1 40@1 42 for white Kentucky.

Corn—Sales, 30,000 bushels at 50@51c for mixed Western; 52@53c for yellow Western.

Oats—Sales, 20,000 bushels at 30@31c for Western.

Barley—Sales, 10,000 bushels at 50@55c for Canada West.

Canal freights—Unchanged.

BUFFALO, June 8.—[By special dispatch to the Rural New-Yorker.]

Receipts of flour, 7,000 bbls; of wheat, 20,000 bushels; of corn, 30,000 bushels; of oats, 20,000 bushels; of barley, 10,000 bushels; of canal freights, 30,000 bushels.

Flour—Sales, 2,000 bbls at $4 75@5 00 for common to choice extra State; $5 00@5 25 for common to choice extra Western; $5 25@5 50 for common to choice extra Genesee; $5 50@5 75 for fancy and extra Genesee.

Wheat—Sales, 50,000 bushels at 1 30@1 32 for Milwaukee club; $1 32@1 35 for Chicago spring; $1 35@1 37 for Canada spring; $1 37@1 40 for Canada club; $1 40@1 42 for white Kentucky.

Corn—Sales, 30,000 bushels at 50@51c for mixed Western; 52@53c for yellow Western.

Oats—Sales, 20,000 bushels at 30@31c for Western.

Barley—Sales, 10,000 bushels at 50@55c for Canada West.

Canal freights—Unchanged.

BOSTON, June 8.—[By special dispatch to the Rural New-Yorker.]

Receipts of flour, 7,000 bbls; of wheat, 20,000 bushels; of corn, 30,000 bushels; of oats, 20,000 bushels; of barley, 10,000 bushels; of canal freights, 30,000 bushels.

Flour—Sales, 2,000 bbls at $4 75@5 00 for common to choice extra State; $5 00@5 25 for common to choice extra Western; $5 25@5 50 for common to choice extra Genesee; $5 50@5 75 for fancy and extra Genesee.

Wheat—Sales, 50,000 bushels at 1 30@1 32 for Milwaukee club; $1 32@1 35 for Chicago spring; $1 35@1 37 for Canada spring; $1 37@1 40 for Canada club; $1 40@1 42 for white Kentucky.

Corn—Sales, 30,000 bushels at 50@51c for mixed Western; 52@53c for yellow Western.

Oats—Sales, 20,000 bushels at 30@31c for Western.

Barley—Sales, 10,000 bushels at 50@55c for Canada West.

Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The current prices for the week at the several markets are as follows.

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality.....	$6 50@6 75
Second quality.....	5 75@6 25
Ordinary grades.....	5 00@5 50
Inferior grades.....	4 00@4 75
STORE AND DAIRY COWS.	
First quality.....	$40 00@45 00
Second quality.....	30 00@35 00
Ordinary grades.....	25 00@28 00
Inferior quality.....	15 00@20 00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality.....	$5 00@5 50
Second quality.....	4 50@4 75
Common quality.....	3 50@4 00
Inferior quality.....	2 50@3 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality.....	$4 75@5 00
Second quality.....	4 25@4 50
Common quality.....	3 50@4 00
Inferior quality.....	1 00@3 00
SWINE.	
Prime quality.....	$5 00@5 25
Other qualities.....	4 75@5 00

ALBANY, June 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Weekly report of the Albany Cattle Market, for the week ending June 7, by Thomas Hall, Jr., is as follows:

Receipts for the week, 2,000 head. The Weekly report of the Albany Cattle Market, for the week ending June 7, by Thomas Hall, Jr., is as follows: Receipts for the week, 2,000 head. The receipts and sales have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Beef Cattle have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sheep and Lambs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sheep and Lambs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Swine have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Swine have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Veal Calves have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Veal Calves have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Milch Cows have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Milch Cows have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Oxen have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Oxen have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Horses have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Horses have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Mules have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Mules have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Poultry have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Poultry have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Eggs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Eggs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Butter have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Butter have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Cheese have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Cheese have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Lard have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Lard have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tallow have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tallow have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Hides have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Hides have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Skins have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Skins have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Furs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Furs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Wool have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Wool have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Cotton have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Cotton have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Rice have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Rice have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sugar have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sugar have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Molasses have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Molasses have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Coffee have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Coffee have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tea have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tea have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Spices have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Spices have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Drugs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Drugs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Paints have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Paints have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Oils have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Oils have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Varnishes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Varnishes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Dyestuffs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Dyestuffs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Chemicals have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Chemicals have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Medicines have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Medicines have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Perfumery have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Perfumery have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Soaps have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Soaps have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Candles have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Candles have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Matches have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Matches have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Brushes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Brushes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Combs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Combs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Buttons have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Buttons have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Needles have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Needles have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pins have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pins have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Hooks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Hooks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Eyes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Eyes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Snaps have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Snaps have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Clasps have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Clasps have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Rings have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Rings have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Chains have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Chains have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Wire have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Wire have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Nails have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Nails have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Screws have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Screws have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bolts have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bolts have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Nuts have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Nuts have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Washers have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Washers have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Rivets have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Rivets have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tacks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tacks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Brads have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Brads have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Staples have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Staples have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Hinges have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Hinges have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Locks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Locks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Keys have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Keys have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Latches have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Latches have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bolts have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bolts have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bars have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bars have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Rods have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Rods have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tubes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tubes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pipes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pipes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Valves have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Valves have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Gauges have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Gauges have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Meters have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Meters have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Scales have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Scales have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Weights have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Weights have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Measures have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Measures have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Containers have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Containers have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Packages have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Packages have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Boxes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Boxes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Barrels have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Barrels have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Kegs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Kegs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bags have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bags have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sacks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sacks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Baskets have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Baskets have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Crates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Crates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Cases have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Cases have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Trunks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Trunks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Valises have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Valises have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bags have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bags have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Purses have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Purses have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Wallets have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Wallets have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pocketbooks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pocketbooks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Notebooks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Notebooks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Diaries have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Diaries have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Almanacs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Almanacs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Calendars have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Calendars have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Maps have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Maps have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Charts have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Charts have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Globes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Globes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Instruments have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Instruments have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tools have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tools have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Machines have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Machines have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Engines have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Engines have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Boilers have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Boilers have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Furnaces have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Furnaces have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Stoves have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Stoves have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Ranges have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Ranges have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Grates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Grates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Fenders have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Fenders have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Andirons have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Andirons have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Shovels have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Shovels have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tongs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tongs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pokers have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pokers have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Hearths have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Hearths have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Mantels have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Mantels have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Clocks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Clocks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Watches have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Watches have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Jewelry have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Jewelry have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Silverware have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Silverware have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Plated Ware have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Plated Ware have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Britannia have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Britannia have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pewter have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pewter have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tin have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tin have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Copper have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Copper have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Brass have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Brass have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Iron have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Iron have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Steel have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Steel have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Lead have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Lead have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Zinc have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Zinc have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Aluminum have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Aluminum have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Platinum have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Platinum have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Gold have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Gold have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Silver have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Silver have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Diamonds have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Diamonds have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pearls have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pearls have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Rubies have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Rubies have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sapphires have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sapphires have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Emeralds have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Emeralds have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Opals have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Opals have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Turquoises have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Turquoises have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Garnets have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Garnets have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Amethysts have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Amethysts have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Topazes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Topazes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Agates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Agates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Onyxes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Onyxes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Carnelians have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Carnelians have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bloodstones have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bloodstones have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Jaspers have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Jaspers have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Flints have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Flints have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Pebbles have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Pebbles have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sand have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sand have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Gravel have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Gravel have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Stones have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Stones have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Bricks have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Bricks have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tiles have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tiles have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Slates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Slates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Marbles have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Marbles have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Granites have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Granites have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Limestones have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Limestones have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sandstones have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sandstones have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Conglomerates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Conglomerates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Breccias have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Breccias have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Serpentines have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Serpentines have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Soapstones have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Soapstones have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Talcs have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Talcs have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Micas have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Micas have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Feldspars have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Feldspars have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Quartzes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Quartzes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Calcites have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Calcites have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Dolomites have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Dolomites have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Gypsums have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Gypsums have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Barytes have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Barytes have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Fluorites have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Fluorites have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Apatites have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Apatites have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Phosphates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Phosphates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Arsenates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Arsenates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Vanadates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Vanadates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Molybdates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Molybdates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Tungstates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Tungstates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Uranates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Uranates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Thorates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Thorates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Cerates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Cerates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Lanthanates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Lanthanates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Didymates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Didymates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Yttrates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Yttrates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Erbates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Erbates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Terbates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Terbates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Ytterbates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Ytterbates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Scandates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Scandates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Glucinates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Glucinates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Magnesiates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Magnesiates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Calciates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Calciates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Strontiates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Strontiates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Barytates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Barytates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Lithiates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Lithiates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sodiates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Sodiates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Potassiates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Potassiates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Ammoniates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Ammoniates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Hydrates have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Hydrates have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Oxides have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Oxides have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Peroxides have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Peroxides have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Suboxides have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Suboxides have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Protoxides have been about 2,000 head. Sales of Protoxides have been at 5@6c per lb. The receipts and sales of Sesquioxides have been about 2,000 head. S

SELECTIONS FOR THE TIMES.

To us may it be known as to all the elect,
Of a legendary nature sacred upon our future years.
J. K. Lowell.

Therein the saints of God good stately,
Tall they grind something small,
Through with patience fit music worship,
With a machine grain fit to all.
From the German.

In autumn, in summer, or of late or late,
Despite your brother's smiles—
The lover who sighs shall shall shall not sigh,
Unless conquer awards.
Parody.

Blest are the mistaken; by the foolish take
That nothing never, the never lasting fast,
Lest a wave mustn't pulling of shall mist
Mistaken sincere as Mercy as a vision.
Wordsworth.

On high more are night, begrimmed with the stars,
A dreadful sight, but a form more terrible!
On which still clutching the fly-winged bison,
While the child of grace is fixed forever.
The world may smile,
The smiles can delight,
Yet gentler than peace, let me meet them in fight.
For the mind of Columbia have sworn to be free,
And their arms shall maintain what their valor won for me.
Wordsworth.

The Traveler.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.]

FROM PISA TO GENOA.

We left Florence on a bright summer's day, for though but the 30th day of April, the delicious plains were but tempered the atmosphere to the coolness of our habitual site. The blue sky was bright above us, the golden sunlight poured its glory over the city and country. Never had the Arno, the town, and the mountains seemed in more beautiful light, when we sadly passed on them for the last time. The feelings was in all from fondness and fullness, and as we drove past the entrance of the Cascine to the depot, never had that enchanting avenue so beautiful with a luxury of living green. Dark ivy, tender, deep willows, graceful elms, strong oaks, blended their shades together.

Reluctantly we stepped into the carriages. Sadly, as the train moved off, we looked back at the beautiful Florence. Last of all, we saw the Campanile and the Duomo. Turned all of its power to us, and then to give its parting benediction. O, beautiful Florence bathed and surrounded by fresh Alleluiahs—farewell! Never shall we forget the fairy-like vision which we entered, nor the sadness with which we gifted, that day of city.

Hands was the last to fade from our vision, and we now sailed rapidly through the fertile plains of the Val d'Arno. At Pisa we went to the Hotel de l'Univers, and the little inn is termed. We were much struck at English advertisements on the walls, reminded for of a queer thing that a travel copied for us from a spirited card, with elegant accompaniment of gilt paper, pasted up for the benefit and improvement of English tourists, at the Hôtpices d'Italie, Bologna, at Florence. I copy it verbatim *et literatim et punctualim*:

"Long time, since, travellers are wishing to open every evening at seven which all the English in their hotels, applying to a special office kept by Mr. Cook.

"The company of Cook's excursions is formed by a part of the conference of travellers from London to Paris, and to the principal towns in Italy, Switzerland and also every paying all the three of the Republics of Bologna, every day, every month, every day, and during one place to the strongest Kingdom of the world.

The conquest of this extensive peninsula to tourists, probably magnified himself a benefactor to the English race.

The next morning, the arrangements were completed for our journey. As the last day's post in the Secretary of —, we set out to visit the ruins. An agreement has been been drawn up and signed by the Vetturino, to take the party of seven travellers from Pisa to Genoa for the sum of eleven Napoleons. This of course does not include hotel expenses, but it comprehends the house were, or drink money, that item so vexatious to travelers. The Vetturino is a handsome Italian, known as a lowry, with a long rolling black eye, all fire and tenderness, that most peculiar in the form of the Carnelian a countenance like that of the knight who

"Struck his lute to the field,
And it was heard no more to death."

He is retired in gay trousers, with a Roman sash of many colors; a blue blouse, and a round cloth Roman hat.

The Vetturino comes to the door,—large heavy carriage, comfortably lined inside like a couch, with wood seats. It has a covered seat in front, called the cuspo, and before that, the driver's seat. Our trunks are brought out and strapped on the boot behind, and lightly covered for the journey. Then the portmanteaus, sausages and shawls are stowed in another boot in front of the carriage. All this, with a crowd of lookers-on keep up the liveliness of the scene, and add to the noise by their comments.

Now the ladies come out, and take their seats inside, and proceed to the arrangement and adjustment of feminine appurtenances. The cabriolet and landaus are taken care of, pieces of crackers, books, and a bottle of wine are secured in the capacious pockets of the carriage. A little not above evening presents and small mementoes. The maids of honor made at the door, wishing bit hands, and repeating "Vadeo con Dios" *mucho cito!* The Secretary crowd about. Pisa is, but to Naples and Rome, the worst place in all Italy for beggars. We were the curiosity to avoid a wretch with horrible sore eyes.

Now the Vetturino brings out his horses, short and strong, little jingling bells on their necks. Finally, he springs to his seat, the gendarme mounts to the cuspo, he lays his long whip, and we are dexterous whirl, he swings it through the air, so as to flicks each horse back, and starting a peculiar wild cry. "Ad!" said Gentlings, "Ben voyage," "good by," and we are off at last.

With true Latin pride, he avoids his white again, and we thunder through the streets, people jumping out of the way to let him, till we come to the Porta no, where he stops, as he has been ordered, for our last view of those wonderful buildings. The sun is pouring full upon the group, and we look with dazzled eyes on their glittering yellow white. It appears to us at this best, pretty glass, that the tower leans more than ever and that the Baptistery be very beautiful. Pretia—We are outside of the walls. Adieu to Pisa.

Now follow four hours' drive over a fine road, most of the time through groves, to Porta Santa, where we stop. Porta Santa is a beautiful little town, with a huge mountain for its background. The gentlemen go rambling off and return with beautiful wild flowers. The ladies with today the north of the village, glad of the cool breeze after the hot and dusty day. At six o'clock all meet at the table d'hote, which, despite the inevitable soup, with poor cheese in it, and the poor bread, proves to be very good. This hotel is, perhaps, rather better than the average of Italian country inns. It is under a court adorned with casts of two of Canova's most celebrated figures. Two wings of stone staircase, with marble statues. The rooms are neat and comfortable. The charges are one of two bedrooms, so happy manifestated in the north of Italy, has brought much comfort. Throughout Italy you find clean and comfortable inns, often luxurious spring beds. The single people are always kind and pleasant,—but the hotels themselves are many times, however, very still in their charges.

Porta Santa has much that would repay us for a longer stay, but we set off the next morning at nine o'clock. We go out through the gate, passing the venerable walls which might tell us so many Gothic and Ghibelline legends, had they but tongues, and upon upward through a rich and fertile country.

A glowing summer's morning, birds singing on every bush, a profusion of flowers—some of the brightness without the intense heat of the sun, the long white road winding up and down hills and through long avenues of trees,—could a journey be performed under finer auspices?

The country is in the highest state of cultivation and the fresh green of the leaves which have not long waved the dark, shady foliage is a peculiar beauty to the landscape. The wheat fields are so luxuriant that we see the waving of the wind and through them. All along, wherever we meet peasants, they are loaded with bundles of flowers—bright red poppies and daisies, knotted with grass, and blue cornflowers and wheat, which seems like a strain of music.

"I have a bunch whereon the wild thieves grow."

These flowers are the delight of the Italians. In every arena as if the French cultivated flowers, and dare if by them and arranged them so admirably, on account of their beauty, that they produce the finest effect. Even flowers become they are flowers,—for their sweet and delicate perfume.

We pass on through noble groves of olives, and through the picturesque village of Lucca, with its bold fortifications. With the grand background of mountains, it presents a most striking view. We pass the ruins of the Castle of Montignoso, situated on a commanding eminence, which has its own interesting history. The road here winds along by groves of lemon and orange. The trees were loaded with fruit, and in bloom. On the right rises the high mountains of Carrara, with the vast marble quarries which supply the world with statuary. Here the dispute was kept up about the name and marble quarries, which, as you know, are white as the grass, a small and disagreeable town. We cross the river Magra, and enter the State, the former boundary of the Grandeur and Tuscan States.

"Hopes she per remis corte
Tiberinum natantem."

Just before reaching Sporia, we begin to feel some of the beauty of this celebrated Carrara road to Genoa. Sporia glimpses of the blue Mediterranean. It received but times before the present magnificent road was constructed, of which time it was but a mere bridge on the side of the rock, a relic of the Roman Empire, which is still used. Here we have a most beautiful scenery wider than for a single horse or mule, and the Roman travelers were used to be carried over. The present broad and handsome road is like regret to the Appian Way, and the Simplon, and is, I am sure, as able, and the steep precipice, below which the road winds, is as grand as any scene in the Alps. The variety of trees, the alternation of scenery, the views of sea and mountain, render this the most beautiful road in the world.

We arrived at Sporia at three o'clock. The Albergo Reale is a good house, and is just new and finely situated. The scenery is most charming from the windows. The rooms are large and well furnished, have door each bright janice to it, we have all the comforts of life.

We started the next morning at five o'clock, and the beautiful scenery has only been increased. The steeples line come upon the sea, and then turned to the gardens which are near the hotel. Here there are the most luxuriant of lemon, there are lemons in rows in full bloom, and beds of other flowers. A most delightful morning's walk. At the table d'hote, for the first time we were much annoyed with flies. The Italians seem to be quite indifferent to them. Victor Emanuel has spent the 30,000,000 of francs he received as a present from France, to render his own part of Italy, we may fair better here.

We now abandon trees here in bloom. The peasants and girls carry them in their hands, and wear them in their hair. Here we have the most delightful scenery, bread and butter, and the hedges are made of aloes. A most beautiful plant, which looks pretty when in flower.

We left Spezia at eight—another magnificent day. We have all the fine views we wish to see, and nothing to Appenines. The road winds up, crossing the Vara, a beautiful river, and then we have a long descent, and we see the Gulf of Spezia, with its beautiful bay, crossed by the Magra, which forms the boundary between Tuscany and Genoa. Here we have a most beautiful view, and after we have passed it, we have a long descent, and we come to